

## 33 CONVICT ROAD WORKERS GO FREE

WITH EIGHT COMMUTATIONS IN DAY, GOVERNOR SWELLS RELEASE TOTAL.

### VALUE OF LABOR IS SHOWN

Results Attained About Capital Prove Prisoners' Worth in Highway Improvement—Major Made Member of Ohio Federation.

Jefferson City.—Eight more convicts received commutations of sentences from Gov. Major because of their work on good roads days. With the 22 released several days before this makes a total of 30 released because of road work. There will be some others next month.

Thomas E. Miller, Johnson county, three years for larceny, and William Wheeler, negro, Jackson county, five years for burglary and larceny, released Aug. 23; J. F. Umpleby, Buchanan county, two years for forgery, released Aug. 25; J. F. Sentell, Jasper, two years for larceny, released Aug. 26; Dan O'Neil, St. Louis, two years for larceny, released Aug. 26; Troy Hill, St. Louis, two and a half years for larceny, released Aug. 28; Frank Y. Yearke, Jackson county, burglary, three years, released Aug. 29; Frank Wilson, Green county, three years for larceny.

### Value Is Demonstrated.

The work accomplished by the convicts during Wednesday and Thursday demonstrates the value of working them upon the public roads, particularly roads within the counties immediately surrounding the penitentiary.

The convicts during the two days cut brush and trees and cleared away obstacles in several miles of the proposed Jefferson City-Columbia highway, graded on a steep hill south of Jefferson City and did much work of permanent character.

Gov. Major will be unable to attend the governors' conference at Colorado Springs, because he has accepted an invitation to attend the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Platte County fair, at Platte City.

Gov. Major received a certificate of life membership in the Ohio Good Roads Federation.

### Hudson Named Commissioner.

Gov. Major appointed J. A. Hudson of Columbia, state highway commissioner; Frank M. Buffum of Jefferson City and Judge George W. Prime of Palmyra, delegates to represent Missouri at the American Road Congress, to be held in Detroit, Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.

Gov. Major accepted an invitation to attend the Upper Mississippi River association at Hannibal, Oct. 15 and 16. He issued invitations to the governors of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa to attend the meeting and be his guests.

### No Frills at Nevada Camp.

Jefferson City.—Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, commander of the National Guard, has issued marching orders for the five regiments of infantry covering the camp to be held on the state rifle range at Nevada.

Following the custom of years, the camp will be designated "Camp Major" in honor of the governor.

Gen. Clark makes it plain the camp is to be one for real work and instruction, without any frills.

Friday will be "governor's day" and Gov. Major will spend that day in camp with the troops.

Adj. Gen. O'Meara and his staff have been at Nevada perfecting details for camp for the 2,000 or more of the rank and file of the guard that will participate in the encampment.

### Mutual Risk Concern Quits.

Jefferson City.—The Missouri Mutual Fire Insurance company of Jefferson City, which was organized after the foreign stock concern quit business, has reinsured every risk carried by it in a foreign stock concern, and will take no further business. This mutual, which was organized by Donald Henry, A. P. Grimshaw, Jacob Fisher of St. Louis, C. C. Carson, Houch McHenry and others, has written insurance approximating \$350,000.

### Tax Dodger Is Fined \$200.

Richmond.—Andrew Wells, a capitalist, who was one of the men indicted for tax dodging, was allowed to plead guilty before Circuit Judge Dreibelbis to a charge of having withheld \$600 from the assessor. He was fined \$200. The grand jury returned 27 indictments and it is said several Richmond gamblers are to be arrested.

### Ferryman for 60 Years Dies.

West Plains.—Lum Johnson, the ferryman at Johnson's Ford, on Eleven points river, in Oregon county, is dead. He was one of the noted characters of the Ozark country. He was born on the farm where he died. For 60 years he operated the ferry that took his name.

### Vandalia.—C. B. ("Toots") Ellis has been appointed postmaster here.

Ellis' appointment followed a petition of 600 Democrats and Republicans, which urged his appointment.

### Got No Sympathy From Him.

Port Scott has a citizen who is a dyspeptic and therefore has a grievance against anybody that has an appetite. Recently a hobo met him on the street. "Mister," said the hobo, "I haven't had anything to eat but a sack of peanuts in four days." "That's all you need, you glutton," exclaimed the Port Scott man.—Kansas City Star.

### Give Him the Hide Then.

Many a prodigal son isn't worth his vest.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

### 1,500,000 Put in Roads in Two Days.

Jefferson City.—The two good roads days in Missouri finds the state with better highways, estimated to be worth \$1,500,000. Recent rains aided considerably in reducing the work to a minimum. Where the mud interfered in some sections on the first day the roads were in a workable condition the second day.

What the two days mean to Missouri has been summarized by Elliott W. Major of Missouri as follows: From reports received by wire from county seats and the best information obtainable, I can now give an estimate of the net results of the two good roads days. The same may be summed up as follows:

At least 250,000 men will have worked during the two days, making total of 500,000 days' work done upon the roads, or the equivalent, at \$2 per day, of \$1,000,000 improvement. The work done by a large number of splendid road equipments, some of which can do as much as 25 teams can in a week, plus grading and grading with teams, etc., plus the free material furnished by the counties and contributed by various establishments for concrete bridges, culverts, etc., can safely be estimated at \$300,000. One first-class road equipment can grade and level five to ten miles of dirt road in a day. The amount of cash contributed by the citizens of the various counties and the cities can conservatively be estimated at \$200,000. Thus the actual work placed upon the roads, material and cash, will safely make a grand total of \$1,500,000.

One of the great features is the fact that a good road spirit has been kindled in Missouri, which will bring rich fruitage throughout many years and which will not abate until Missouri has a system of good roads unequalled by any other state in the Union. The results are such that there is no horizon which can bound the present and future benefits.

The two good roads days have been such a splendid success that I expect to make the same days good roads days in 1914, and will call upon the governor of each state in the republic to make these days good roads days in each commonwealth. The spirit is abroad in the land, and the governors will unquestionably join in the movement, and in this way we will have two good roads days which will be nation-wide, with the people of the entire republic working upon the highways of the nation during the same two days. What greater achievement could be had in the good roads propaganda?

### Plans National Road Days.

Jefferson City.—To inaugurate two national good roads days to be announced by proclamation of the several governors, the same as "Thanksgiving day" now is, is the hope of Gov. Major of Missouri. When the two good roads days in Missouri are over and the extent of the work accomplished and the permanent benefits can be gauged, Gov. Major will take up with the governors of all the other states the proposition of having two national good roads days. Through sentiment thus created, he believes that a leverage can be exerted so powerfully upon congress that federal aid in road building can be obtained. While the subject of federal aid has been agitated, so far no money has been obtained.

### To Ask for Capitol Bonds.

Jefferson City.—The next important move by the capitol building commission will be to advertise for bids for the construction of the superstructure of the building, to cost more than \$2,500,000. The advertisement will call for the submission of bids about November 1. Full working specifications for the superstructure are now en route from Tracy & Swartwout, the architects, New York, and should arrive very soon. These specifications should have been here some weeks ago. A contract of this magnitude will, no doubt, elicit bids from some of the largest contractors in the country.

### Would Check Interurban.

Jefferson City.—That the McKinley system is violating a state law, by hauling freight through the public thoroughfares of St. Louis, and a city ordinance by charging passengers to exceed 5 cents from Twelfth and Morgan streets to Granite City, and by operating more than one trailer behind passenger cars between 11 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning, is the burden of a complaint lodged with the public service commission.

### Knott Is Reappointed.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major reappointed John A. Knott of Hannibal coal oil inspector for a term of four years from August 16. Knott was first appointed for a term ending August 16, when Walter A. Evans' term would have ended had he been permitted to serve it out. The salary is \$2,500. Knott moved the office to Hannibal.

### Bolt Fires College; Loss \$50,000.

Liberty.—Karnall hall, the largest building of William Jewell college, was struck by lightning and burned, with a loss of \$50,000; insurance, \$20,000. Valuable records in the vault are presumed to be saved.

### Police Can't Recall Murder.

Moberly.—Word received here from the police of Trenton, Ontario, stated that Ernest Roberts, in jail there, has confessed to the murder of Bobby Rogers in Moberly in 1906. The police have no record of such a murder.

### When Women Rule.

Mr. Meekly—"Then you would have the word 'obey' omitted from the marriage service?" Miss Strongmind—"Not at all; merely transferred so that the man will say it."—Boston Transcript.

### Left a Clew.

Sunday School Teacher—"Now, Kate, how did God know that Adam and Eve had eaten the apple from the tree of knowledge?" Small Kate—"I guess he found the peellings in the orchard."

## Lincoln on the Rights of Labor



I AM glad a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to—where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances; and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether they pay them for it or not. I like the system which lets a man "quit" when he wants to, and I wish it might prevail everywhere. I do not believe in a law to prevent a man getting rich; that would do more harm than good. So, while we do not propose any war upon Capital, we do wish to allow the humblest an equal chance to get rich with everybody else.

I want every man to have a chance to better his condition; that is the true system.

I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer.

From a speech at New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1860.

## UPLIFT! THE MOTIVE

Fuller, Purer and Happier Lives for Toilers Through the Strength of Organization.

THE climax of the spectacular is the parade. The culmination of the anniversary or celebration is the long train of marchers rejoicing over victories. The most impressive tribute to a Man is the march with him to his tomb.

Labor has victories to celebrate, gains to rejoice over, tribute to pay.

The work of the labor movement has been mainly along three lines: influencing of public opinion, legislative effort, and the direct improvement of the labor conditions of its members. This last line of work has absorbed most of its time and energy, and its success has been gratifying, though not so great as it might have been had its efforts been directed against the causes instead of the effects, writes Henry Sterling, in Joe Chapple's News-Letter.

Nearly every humane measure on any statute book in any land is the outcome of intense, protracted struggle. Each was suggested first by a laboring man and woman, generally in a labor union. Churches have prepared men for another world, but labor unions have sweetened life in this world. The press, the politician, the court, the philanthropist have all worked in their own way for the uplift of humanity; the unions have taken millions of children from blighting toil and sent them to school, and that is the only effectual means of uplift.

Low wages, and fear of idleness and want, drive men to long hours of labor that exhaust them physically, morally and spiritually. Again, fear of losing a job induces a species of servility, a submission to petty tyranny and exactions, that is wholly foreign to a manly spirit. Ready, prompt, cheerful obedience to proper orders is a virtue that becomes a man, but he whose necessities compel submission to indignity and imposition is a pitiable object indeed.

Better wages, hours and labor conditions are the things essential for a better civilization. The union makes no mistake when it demands them.

The unions have said that wages are too low to live properly; the result is an increase of a million dollars a day. They said that the working day was too long, that we lacked time for education or recreation. The hours of labor are being rapidly reduced, not only for union men, but for all men.

The conditions, sanitary and otherwise, under which humanity toiled, ways inhuman, often indecent. Labor's protest has brought about some improvement, and promise of more. Laws to protect labor, especially child and woman labor, and to promote its welfare, now fill volumes. Fifty years ago a small pamphlet would afford space for them all.

This year we have made provision for the care of every man injured at his work, and for the support of his family. When we consider that there is at least one worker killed in Massachusetts at his labor every day, and nearly two hundred injured, we conceive that we have done a great work in assuring them against want.

These are some of the things which we have accomplished, and it is fitting that we should set aside a day to celebrate victories, rejoice over our gains, and gather renewed strength and cheer for future battles.

But all these achievements are small compared to one now becoming more and more apparent. We are conquering public opinion, awakening the conscience of the people to the justice of our demand for greater means, more leisure and better conditions of labor, in order that we may enjoy larger, fuller, broader, happier lives.

The largest, freest opportunity for the humblest worker to bring out the best that is in him, absolute justice, the full product of his labor, equality of opportunity—these are some of the aims of organized labor, and Labor day, with its parades and rest, celebrates their partial attainment.

May the Labor day soon come when those who live without labor shall realize that they live upon labor!

## FIRST PARADE IN 1882

Knights of Labor of New York Inaugurated the March, as a Celebration of the Day, in the Eastern Metropolis That Year.

UNLIKE other holidays that are observed by the American people, Labor day did not have its beginning in the commemoration of any great event in the world's history and for that reason there is considerable doubt as to who was responsible for its birth.

There are many who lay claim to being the originators of Labor's national holiday, and there have been many chronological tables produced in support of each one's claim. Authorities, however, are almost unanimously agreed that the celebration that has now become one of the national holidays was given its first impulse by the Knights of Labor in New York in 1882.

Those who took part in this first movement did not, they say, at that time dream that what to them was merely an outing for the toilers of the metropolis would in the not distant future assume world-wide proportions.

It is a coincidence that the men who laid the foundations for Labor



Along the Line of March.

day selected the first Monday in September. Why they did so they do not know except for the fact that at that time of the year most of the industrial institutions of the country are either about to resume operations or have done so, and with a year of steady work and good wages as the prospect the toilers felt more in a mood to jubilate.

The first celebration in New York took the form which has been the accepted one for years, namely, a parade of the union forces of the city. Following this another feature, speeches by leading labor orators, was also found on the program.

Following the New York outing in 1882, the same organization, encouraged by the success of the first affair, held another one two years later. The wage-workers in other parts of the country started celebrations of the same kind.

In 1886 the American Federation of Labor went on record as favoring a day of this kind and instructed the delegates to work among their constituents and secure as early as possible legislative approval of it. This gave the movement its real start.

To Colorado belongs the credit of first putting the stamp of executive



Forming the Parade.

approval on Labor day. On March 15, 1887, the bill which had passed both houses unanimously received official sanction. Following closely after came New Jersey, on April 8 of the same year, while New York fell in line a month afterward.

The trade unionists of Pennsylvania observed the holiday some years before 1889, when the legislature of that state made it a legal holiday. The act of 1889 merely set the date as the first Monday in September in conformity with that of other states.

Every state in the Union except Arizona, Mississippi, North Dakota and Louisiana has adopted a law setting this day apart.

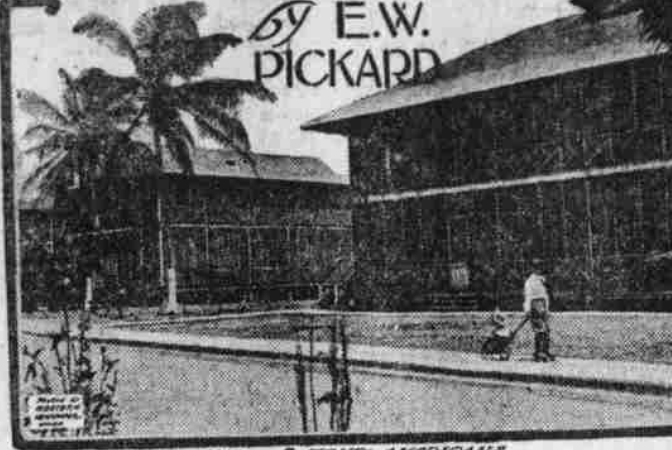
### Good Work of Trade Unions.

By insurance and sick benefits the trade unions do a great concrete work for their members. National unions reported disbursements of \$7,829,121 in 1908, including \$5,164,385 for death benefits; \$832,760 for temporary disability; \$684,755 for permanent disability; \$798,618 for superannuation and \$892,321 other miscellaneous benefits. Since its foundation, on November 15, 1881, the American Federation of Labor has increased in membership from 50,000 to 1,761,835 paid up and reported memberships of the directly affiliated local unions and international organizations.

### Labor in High Place.

Never has there been a time when labor held such a high place as now. Education and free institutions are putting it where it belongs, namely, in a place where all men must give it due respect and honor and its proper share of the proceeds of its activities. It is the day of the people, for men who toll with their hands form the multitude of the people.

## AMERICANS on the ISTHMUS



HOME OF SOME AMERICANS

Colon, C. Z.—For the American resident of the Canal Zone life is not all beer and skittles. There is plenty of beer, but I have not seen a skittle here. Perhaps I would not have recognized one if I had seen it.

The American in a foreign land is not so tenacious of his home customs as is the Englishman, and in Panama he finds himself not only in a tropic climate but in the midst of a civilization much older than his own. Consequently he yields in many particulars to the customs of that climate and that civilization. The mid-day siesta of two hours, when he disrobes and dozes in a cool room, the dip in the ocean before dinner and the evening stroll in the plaza all appeal to him as to the native and have become a part of his life there.

At the same time the influx of north-erners has had its effect on the Panamanians, especially, perhaps, in the matter of sports. Bullfights no longer are to be seen here and cock fighting has suffered a marked decline. In place of them the native now enjoys frequent wrestling matches and prize-fights, indulges in tennis to some extent and has taken kindly to the national American sport of baseball.

It is the American woman on whom the changed conditions of life bear hardest, for housekeeping on the isthmus is attended by many annoyances. A good many people have the idea that a woman in the tropics lives in a hammock all day and at meal time picks her food from the branches of trees that shade her resting place. As a matter of fact she must do her household shopping as at home, and the domestic problem is with her here as there, only more so if possible.

For clothing and standard groceries she usually goes to the store of the commissary department, where she can buy well and cheaply. But for fruit and many of the vegetables there is the daily trip to the market. In that spacious building—I am speaking now of Colon and Panama—are scores of booths and tables, attended by Jamaicans, Chinese and native Panamanians, and piled high with taro, breadfruit, soursops, guavas, papayas, bananas, plantains, alligator pears, mangoes, oranges, coconuts and a dozen other tropical products. The layout is tempting, but the purchasing is a task. Such a thing as a fixed price is unknown and one must bargain diligently or get the worst of it. And the insolence of the negro women is often commensurate with their ignorance. The native meat market is quite "impossible" for white people from the United States, for the meat, roughly hacked, is sold immediately after slaughtering, and the screening enforced by the American sanitary department is rendered ineffective by open doors.

The domestic servants employed by Americans in the zone are almost all Jamaican negroes. They are neat and clean, but their stupidity usually is monumental. Every detail of the household operations must be driven into their heads, and their minds seem to be on the island home they have left, for their memory is almost nil and their eyes see little close at hand. Then, too, after a year or so of service and saving they begin to think of returning to Jamaica and grow "weary." "Why, Blanche," said one shocked housewife, "here it is eleven o'clock and the breakfast dishes and kitchen things not washed, and the ants all over them!"

"Oh, marm, I couldn't do them, I'm so exhausted this morning," was Blanche's reply.

That's a mild sample of what must be contended with.

Speaking of ants, there is another of the annoyances of housekeeping in the tropics. The ants are everywhere, in unbelievable numbers and most extraordinary activity. Screens do not keep them out nor insect exterminators discourage them. They must simply be endured. If they take a fancy to a nicely growing garden of young vegetables, they cut and carry off all the leaves in a night. It is the so-called leaf ant that does that. All over the isthmus he is to be seen, moving in processions along well beaten paths, each individual carrying a leaf or other bit of foliage. One day I saw a long line of them moving through the sparse turf, all carrying tiny red blossoms cut from a small weed. It was a very picturesque miniature parade.

No place and no age has been free from the cockroach, and in Panama he grows to an enormous size and spends some of his time and energy eating the covers of bound books.

Rust and mould add to the woes of the American housekeeper, and many articles she must keep in "dry closets" in which electric lamps are kept burning.

There are not in Panama a great many of the old pure-blooded Spanish families, whose members possess education and refinement, and those that are there are not especially fond of Americans. Consequently there is not much social intercourse between the two races. The social activities of the Americans have three general centers—the Tivoli club, the Young Men's Christian association and the first two are dance organizations and give balls alternate fortnights at the Tivoli hotel in Ancon and the Washington hotel in Colon. These affairs are quite formal and attract the best of the Americans from all parts of the zone.

### Political Opinions.

"As a rule, the son of twenty years today holds political opinions a little in advance of those of his father. At thirty he generally adopts the politics of his grandfather, and at forty the politics of his great-grandfather. At fifty he has nothing that can be called politics, but merely a set of prejudices of no use to anybody." Thus Bernard Shaw in an admirable example of confusion of thought. What are prejudices? Opinions for which there is no warrant in reality. It is, of course, commonly observed that the opinions of twenty are formed upon a wide and deep knowledge of human nature. Men of fifty are recognized by all the younger generation to lack that alto-gether.

### Copy American Method.

Wales has adopted the American plan of sending agricultural missionary trains throughout the principality, teaching the farmers the best methods of raising poultry. Great gain has resulted. Cities visited have been Pwllheli, Amlwch and Llanymynech. The train visited districts where no English is spoken.

## NEEDED SOME TOUCHING UP

Father Evidently Has His Own Opinion of What an Honest Man Should Look Like.

Outside the photographer's establishment in the little country town stood two figures—evidently father and son. At last they went in. "Oh, want yer to take a picture of our Joseph 'ere, maister," said the fond parent, and Joseph was promptly placed in a chair and requested to compose his features for a while. The photographer's specialty was quick developing, and soon several negatives lay before the purchaser. The father gazed uneasily at them for a space, and then said, nervously: "You say in the window, maister, as 'ow yer can touch up the pictures to give any effect agreeable to yer customers." "That is so," assented the artist, readily, hesitating to add, with his best professional smile: "But in your son's case any retouching is absolutely unnecessary." "Ow, aye," said the father. "That be main like Joseph, but to teller truth, he's got to send us w' his testimonials for a job, and I'd like yer to alter his photo to make him look honest-like!"—London Tit-Bits.

To Prevent Blood Poisoning apply at once the wonderful, soon reliable DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL, a surgical dressing that relieves pain and heals at the same time. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

### Probably in Time.

"Are you an end-seat hog, Tommie?" "No, ma'am; I'm not old enough to be a hog yet."

LEWIS' Single Binder gives the smoker a rich, mellow tasting 3c cigar. Adv.

### Brought It Out.

Bill—Say, that ocean voyage took all of the ginger out of me. Jill—What did you want to eat ginger for?

## Write to Smith

When your shoes wear out what do you do—kick and go barefooted? No, you get new ones.

If your land's played out, growling about it won't help. Look around and see where you can do better. Maybe you're just in a rut and don't know it.

Some of the best land in this universe is along the lines of the

## Union Pacific

STANDARD ROAD OF THE WEST

Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. A good deal has been settled and there's a good deal to be settled yet.

If you will write to R. A. Smith, Colonization Agent, Union Pacific, Omaha, Nebraska, and tell him what you want, whether you want one acre, five, ten or a thousand acres, he will tell you what the soil will produce—what it won't produce—where the best apple country is—where the best truck farming country is, etc., and the price.

The interest this great system has in this country is to settle it with people who will be a credit to the country and to see that those people have a full and complete knowledge of conditions before they go out. That's why it appointed Smith.

After you have found out all you want to know, go out there and see it. The Union Pacific has made

## Reduced Fares for Colonists

effective September 25th to October 10th.

For the fare from your home town and for specific information, write to Smith.